WHEN YORK HERALD, BUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1881.

THE REBELLION

Interesting News from Washington.

Council of War of the Military Chiefs.

No Important Change in the Position of Affairs.

Continued Skirmishing Between the Hostile Pickets.

Reported Death of Alexander H. Stephens, the Rebel Vice President.

Reported Expedition Against Charleston.

Interesting News from Eastern and Western Virginia.

Harper's Ferry Occupied by Union Troops.

Immense Destruction of the Property of the Baltimore and Chio Railroad.

Befeat of a Party of Rebels at Liberty, Missouri.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE GULF

Arrival of a British Ship-of-War at Havans.

The Blockade of the Gulf Ports to be Broken if Inefficiently Maintained,

TERRIBLE RIOT AT MILWAUKEE

The Banking Houses of the City Attacked by a Mob.

The Mob Fired On and Several Persons

&c., OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1961. THE GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR Enter in consequence of another change in the military programme, or a fear to summon the several military con manders from their posts, the Council of War did no ake place to day. Notwithstanding the President, Se retary of War, General Scott and Colonel Totten, Chief of

the Topographical Engineers, were in council for son

hours. Commodore Stringham, commanding the block ading squadron, was also at the Executive chamber. THE PROGRAMME OF THE GOVERNMENT. An effensive movement on the part of the government will doubtless be deserred until after the meeting of Con-gress, when preparations will have beed perfected along the whole line from the Petomas to the Mississippi.

CHANGE IN THE PLANS OF THE REEKL LEADERS A change of programme has evidently been adopted by the rebel chiefs within the last few days. The gran appears to be abandoned, on account of its involving certain defeat. They now propose to act entirely upon the defensive; but although they are concentrating their forces in this neighborhood, it is not probable that they will hazard a general engagement any where this

THE ADVANCED POSTS IN VIRGINIA. The Third Connecticut and the Second New York regi ments have taken position in Virginia, the former near the First and Second Connecticut regiments, in the poighorhood of Fall's Church, and the latter at Ball's Cross Roads. The Connecticut and Ohio regiments, which are the most advanced of General McDowell's division sleep upon their arms every night. Their line are frequently approached by the mounted rabel pickets, and last night the telegraph wire connecting the outpost of the Second Ohio camp. Two men were arrested as the parties guilty of the offence. The men at this outpos are impatient to have an opportunity to drive the rebel from their position. They are only irritated by the ays tem of guerilla warfare practiced by the rebels, picking

off men who happen to roam even a short distance out wide of the line of sentinels. ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK THIRTY-BEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty seventh New York regiment arrived to day and proceeded immediately to camp north of the city They came fully provided with camp equipage.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM MICHIGAN. The Fourth Michigan regiment arrived here to-night

REVIEW OF THE RHODE ISLAND BRIGADE. There was a grand review at the White House, by the President, this afternoon, of the whole Rhote Island brigade, composed of the First and Second regiments and the two batteries of artillery, Governor Sprague nanding. They appeared to great advantage. The marched well, and fully sustained the high reputation they have already wen. The solidty, firmness, and scular appearance and martial bearing of these men. is a subject of universal admiration. Secretary Smith

ompanied the President la the review. THE ARMS OF THE TROOPS. Considerable dissatisfaction prevails among the regi ments that came here, in expectation of being supplied open their arrival with improved arms, at the failure of pons. Some regiments have been here for weeks, with out being able to effect an exchange.

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR. Thirty-four companies of bona fide Reatuckians have been tendered to the government for the war. They will probably qe formed into regiments and mustered into

THE NUMERICAL FORCE OF THE ARMY. It is said by those who have access to official data that be present available volunteer force is over three him

There is great activity at the Navy Yard attending the

is supposed will be ready for service in four weeks.

THE DESTINATION OF WILSON'S NEW YORK ZOUAVES. It is ascerted that Wilson's Zouaves have gone to Fort Pickens, but it is quite likely they have gone to Charles ton. Several other regiments about leaving North will

ABANGONMENT OF HARPER'S FERRY BY THE REBELS-DEF MCRLBSS CONDITION OF THE BALTIMORE AND

to day. Harper's Ferry has been evacuated over a weak and yet there is not a Union soldier, he says, in possess people themselves have actually taken possession of the road in and around Piedmont, which is the principal centre, where the largest engine houses and machine shops are located, and where, owing to the peculiar na-ture of the country, a small force can probably hold it for a long time against powerful opposition. He says there are also large detachments of Virginians in the gorges of the mountains along the Cheat river, Ty. gart's Valley, the Monongabela and other places, whence they will doubtless sally out from time to time, to cut off the government forces, or further impede the road. It will take, it is believed, twenty-five thousand men to hold the road, with its immense bridges deep cuts, tunnels, and other exposed or salient points between Cumberland and Wheeling and Parkersbur, sione, to say nothing of the Harper's Ferry and Martins burg country General Scott regards this road as of immesse importance to the government, and will in

The War Department is in receipt of intelligence that Colonel Stone has entered Harper's Ferry with his command, and is sufficiently strong to hold that position. The return of the rebels was only for the purpose of mak-ing the destruction of the pickets more complete Why General Patterson should have allowed this to be done, when he only had to march and possess the place, is the subject of comment and surprise in high military circles. If it is true that General Patterson was acking under direct telegraphic orders of General Scott, then the former owes it to himself to make the fact known.

due time arrange for its permanent protection

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL STONE'S FORCES AT HARPER'S

It is now asserted that General Cadwallader's move ment across the Potomac as far as Martinsburg, and hi sudden return, was only a feint, and, it is said, was also coording to General Scott's programme. REPORTED DEATH OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, VICE-

SIDENT OF THE REBEL STATES A report reaches Washington to-night that Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the Confederate States so called, is dead. The information comes through rebel sources, and hence cannot be traced beyond this point. I believe it is well known that he has re been quite ill.

A REBEL SPY SHOT AND MORTALLY WOUNDED. The assertion in the despatch of last night, in defence f correspondents, that rebel spice come freely into this city, was verified to-day by an occurrence at the camp of the Second New Hampshire regi-ment, about a mile and a half north of the city. ment, about a mile and a hair north of the cry.

This afternoon a man, endeavoring to pass the line of sentries, upon being haired by a sentinel, pretended not to understand English, but when percaptority ordered to hait he took to his heefs. The setlinel fired and the man fell mortally wounded. The ball entered his left side, and a buckshot struck him is the head. When he found that he was mortally wounded he dispensed with his assumed foreign account, and spoke English plainly, and acknowledged that he was a spy in the employment of the rebels.

INTERCOURSE BY THE VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND

The statement of the frequent and uninterrupted com-munication between the record in virginis and their sympathizers in Maryland, is corroborated by a despatch from the special correspondent of the Star, at Alexandria declaring that there is positive and reliable information there that recruits for the rebel army in Virginia are nightly conveyed across the Potomac in small bo lerring Creek, Maryland, about one and a half miles above Piney Point, to Ragged Point, on the Virginia side whence they make their way to Aquis Oreek, where, there is reason to believe, the rebels now number three thousand, and are increasing their batteries.

CONFISCATION OF NORTHERN PROPERTY IN THE REBEL STATES.

A gentleman in Wilmington, North Carolina, writing to gentleman in this city, who has a large amount of property in that State, informs him that his property, a well as that of all Northerners, will be confiscated. He ays the question is now being agitated, and in all human probability will be carried out to the letter. Other State touth will pursue a similar policy. He adds that the Old North State has already contributed more than her quots of men for the war, and should it become necessary, will swell the number to twice the number required. WITHDRAWAL OF THE RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN

Captain Brockett, a gallant and experienced officer, commanding four companies of Union cavalry on the Virginia side, and who has been rendering important and iangurous service there, tendered his resignation severs days ago, but promptly withdrew it on being officially in ormed of orders to move forward, which he had not re ceived, but which had been sent to his camp. His nam

AZCONNOISANCE ON THE POTOMAC. Another examination has been made at the White House of the Potomac river, and no battery which it was recorted had been erected there was discovered. A sim matthies Point. The river scouts, however, have the attention continually directed to such matters, and ar toing good service in preventing further intercourse be tween the rebels on the Maryland and Virginia shores

EXPEDITION DOWN THE POTOMAC. The Philadelphia ice boat was to-day engaged taking on board the large Dahlgren rifle cannon, so successfull tested recently, and also a Dahlgren nine-inch shell gur for immediate work in important localities. The crew are anthusiastic in view of the service in which they are

chout to be engaged. AFPAIRS AT AQUIA CREEK. Mr. McDonald, a native of Worcester, Mass., who was working as a carpenter in Mississippi, has escaped, and was three times impressed on the way, the last time at souls creek, from which place be fied at great peril and Point, completely exhausted. He states that th bels at Aquin creek were reinforced 3,000 strong, and hat in the late engagement with the Freeborn and Ans costs the rebels lost fifty men killed and many wounded

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. The French Minister was closeted with the Secretary of tate to-day for a lorg time. If our relations with Eng and were in as satisfactory a condition as those with France, the United States would have very little troubl

n the future with our foreign relations. DESPATORES PROM MEXICO. A private letter from Minister Corwin, dated Mexico, May 17, rays the accounts which reach there of affairs it the United States are confused. He expresses an car nest desire to know the facts, it being reported through a cession channels that President Lincoln had been drive 'rom Washington, and Gen. Scott is at the head of the

A letter from another source says the Trait de Unio newspaper is in the rebel interest, endeavoring to mbarress the treaty of proceedings between the United

OUR RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA Mr. Molies, Minister from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, had an audience to-cay with the President, for the pur-pose of presenting the letters of credence addressed by the President of Nicaregua to this government, on t occasion of the withdrawal from that country of our Sinister, Mr. Dimitry, expressing his gratification with the menner in which he discharged his duties in that

SERENADE TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The I weifth New York regiment band, under the direction of Drum Major Smith, serenaded the Secretary of War to night in the abscence of the Secretary th eknowledgement of the compliment was made by an extension of the hospitality of the massion by Mrs

TARY OF THE SENATE. The election of the Non-Emerson Etheridge as Cierk of the Bouse, or Secretary of the Senate, is believed to be for marching.

The report of the appointment of Major General Dix to the supreme command of the grand army of the Union is ABRIVAL OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. Quite a number of members of Congress have already

probable. Several of his friends now here assert that

name will be presented for one of those positions.

PREMATURE REPORT RELATING TO GENERAL DIX.

arrived. They all express a determination to make the Entra Session as short as possible.

INVALIDED SOLDIERS SENT HOME. Between two and three hundred sick or inefficient have been paid off and sent home since Friday.

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS. \$5,000 for the relief of families of the District of Colum

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED SPY, Several members of the New York Fourteenth regiment to day arrested a suspected spy, among whose effects at the bearding house were plans of comps on the Virginia side, the positions of batteries, the numbers of troops, and other valuable information. He was turned

EXPERIMENTS WITH RIFLED CANNON. The President and Secretary of War attended this afternoon interesting and important experiments with a

DIRECTIONS RESPECTING LETTERS PROM THE REBEL

The Post Office Department, in reply to certain in-quiries of the Postmaster of Philadelphia, informs him that he should disregard any stamps on letters dropped into his office bearing the marks of express com when there is reason to believe they come from disloyal ment of full postage, without the cent drop. The special agent has been instructed to investigate the matter, and the department adds the carrying of letters over estab lished post routes by express or by other companies, in

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE ARSENAL. The President and Secretary of War visited the Arsens

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT ORDERED TO FORTRESS Col. Baker, Senator from Oregon, has been ordered

with his California regiment, raised in New York, to re port at Fortress Monroe. ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL BALLOON ASCENSION.

Prof. Lowe made another ascension this forenoon, from the great hill at Ball's Cross Reads, Virginia. This point is within about fifteen miles of the rebel headquarters must have been seen by the rebel pickets without the aid of a glass. He was secured from sailing into the

THE AFFAIR AT MATRIAS POINT.

AINTARDENA, June 24, 1861.

The following is a correct account of the affair at
Mathias Point, about fifty miles below, on Friday:—The steamer Freeborn received a charge of musketry from the shore when off that point. The shots went over the vessel. The Freeborn replied by throwing grape into the shore, repeating the dose on Saturday afternoon. It is further stated, but not on such good authority, that a small gun was fired from Mathias Point. This occurrence has been magnified into an engagement with the Freeborn and a masked battery. A clump of trees at Mathias Point affords good opportunity for conceeling

By order of the War Department trains com running regularly to-day on the Loudon and Ha Railroad, to the camps, leaving at half-past eight in the morning and half-past four in the evening, under the managership of H. E. Gray.

No intelligence has been received of the whereabouts of Captain Kellogg, of the Connecticut Second regiment, whose galiantly lately led him into an ambuscade. He

Professor Lowe made an ascension to-day. No direct information of his observations has been received out side of the War Department, but report says that he dis overed a large force.

It is said the rebels also employ a balloon for the same

All was quiet at the outposts during last night. were cut during last night.

It was reported this evening that the Pocahontas would sail for Matthias' Point at eight o'clock; but a persona visit disproved the rumor, although steam is up read; to start away any moment. The Pawnee is still in the neighborhood of Aquia

Creek, and she can attend to operations at Matthias

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 24, 1861.

A. W. Morrison, State Tressurer, and J. T. Houston tegister of Lands, arrived to day. The latter officer wi nediately resume his duties. Colonel Mosely, State Auditor, is expected to arrive in a few days. Attorney General Mott is expected home. The latter gentlem

left before the commencement of the late difficulties.

The work on the Gasconade bridge is so far complete this afternoon as to permit the passage of trains, and they will commence running between St. Louis and the Osage to morrow, and be met there by a train from this

The steamboat D. A. January arrived from below t day, and left at noon for above, with stores, &c., and ook a detachment of soldiers as an escort. The ferry boat at this place has been released. Everything is quie

The capital is being fortided by intrenchments and breastworks. The Heme Guard have been furnished with 200 Missouri rifles from the arsenal, and are being

REPORTS FROM BOONEVILLE.

BOONEVILLE, June 24, 1861.
The detachment of United States troops sent from the his place to Syracuse, on Wednesday last, returned in good health this evening.

The State forces, numbering five hundred men and four pieces of artillery, left Syracuse for the Southwest several hours before the United Snates troops arrived-It is not known what the next movement will be A Home Guard is being organized here, and one hur

ired and fifty men have already enlisted. Eserything is

gulet and orderly here, notwithstanding the presence of o many troops. TROOPS FOR SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, June 24, 1851. Five companies of cavalry, six companies of infantr and dragoons and two companies of volunteers—is al about 1,500 men—with one battery, under the command

of Major E. D. Sturgis, left this city to day, at one o'clock P. M., for southwestern Missouri. REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, June 24, 1861. The Democrat learns from citizens of Lexington, who have arrived here, that the news of the defeat of State forces at Booneville had reached the rebels of Lafayette and the adjoining counties. It also states that the moderate secessionists of Lexington are now anxious to testify their allegiance to the federal government and secure peace and order in the State. The Mayor of Lexington, who is a violent rebel has left the city, and his successor, a good Union man and protect the rights of all classes of citizens, in which he is sustained by the almost unanimous voice of the

It is not thought that General Lyon will proceed furthe up the river, but will proceed to the Southwest, where,

CAPTURE OF REBELS AT LIBERTY, MO.

thirty-five rebels and a small quantity of arms and am

LEAVENWORTH, June 24, 1861.

munition at Liberty, Mo., on the 19th The three remaining companies of the Frat Kans egiment, with one company of regulars, marches & Kanas City yesterday. The force at that point now numbers about 2,500 volunteers and regulars. They are provided with means of transportation and camp equipage

FEARFUL BIOT IN MILWAUKEE.

The Banking Houses of the City Hacked by a Heb-The Troops Ordered Out-The Med Fired On and Dispersed-Several Persons Wounded,

Ron

MINWAUKER, June 24, 1861. The feelings against the banks, which have been grow ing for some days, cuiminated this morning in an article on them by the mob. Mitchell's Bank was fret strack ed, and all its furniture destroyed. Mr. Mitchell, with several clerks, were inside the building at the time of the

attack, one of whom was taken out mensible.

The mob aftermards attacked the State Bank of Mil The damage done to these was very great. Montgomery Guards, Captain O'Raurke called out by the Mayor, but afte arriving on the ground refused to act. The Zouaves were then called out, and fired on the mob with buckshot Fears are entertained that there will be bad work this

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

MILWAUKER, June 24, 1861. The riot to day caused a greater loss of property than been a regularly organized one throughout. Yesterday meetings were held in the upper part of the narched from the Sixth and Ninth wards through East Main street to the Mitchell Bank, at:acking it with stone and bricks, seen riddling the windows completely. The clerks barricaded the doors in order to gain time to secure the valuables, which they did in a great mea sure. The mob then broke down the doors, and soon stripped the room of everything, throwing the fur-niture; and books into the street. The State Bank, on the opposite corner, and J. B. Martin's office, were then attacked and served in like manner.

The Bank of Milwaukee was also stoned, but suffered little damage; Alles & McGeorge's real estate office was gutted, and the books, valued at \$6,000, destroyed. The Innean Bank was also an object of their wrath, but they were contented with breaking the windows.

The Mayor and police were promptly on the ground The Monte mery Guard, a company of forty men, were ordered out, has declined to do anything for fear of be-

The Zouaves were then ordered out, and charged on the mob, which immediately broke and run. The streets were soon cleared, and a guard was stationed at the

street corners and a squad at each bank. About fifty rioters were arrested and conveyed to jail, under a strong guard of Zouaves and Home Guard. This evening the mob are in force in the Second and Sixth wards, where inflammatory speeches are being made. They have one cannon, and threaten to attack the

jail to-night unless their friends are released. The Governor has declared martial law, and telegraphed to Racine and Madison for State troops, who will arrive

As far as can be ascertained, the following are injured: Alex. Mitchell, slightly.

O. H. Lacking, Jr., paying teller in Mitchell's Bank,

badly bruised, Mayor Brown, knocked down by a stone; slightly hurt. Mr. Hayden, bookkeeper of State Bank, considerably

One rioter was badly out in the shoulder, and another had his hand out off. One was wounded in the leg by s thrust with a bayonet.

The riot was caused by the action of the bankers of

Saturday, in throwing out the circulating notes of [a large number of the banks of the State. IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.

OTR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE BALTIMORE, June 24, 1861. Explanation of General Scott's Advance to Ball's Cross Roads, &:. - Movements of General McClelland - Results of his Western Tour-Movements of the Rebels in Western

gramme, de. I have just returned from Ball's Cross Roads and Fall's Church. A personal reconneissance in company with nabled me to comprehend and to admire the wisdom of the recent disposition of the Union troops southwest of Washington, made by General Scott. Truly, a head like his is worth more than an army of 100,000 men. I have not the slightest doubt now of the absolute safety of the capital. Nay more. If the plans of General Scott are faithfully carried out, and not interfered with by officiou civilians, I will venture to assert that the vast army of the rebels will retire step by step, like the ebbing tide until, before the 20th of July, the Stars and Stripes will licat over the Capitol at Richmond; and all this will be done by the force of intellect, and without great effactor

of blood on either side. The rebel chiefs desire to attack Washington. Were it not for the carnage that would ensue, there is nothing men at his command, and with this force and the defence that have been erected on and near Arlington Heights

The recent movement forward to Ball's Cross Road and Fall's Church was not the advance of a direct move ment on Manassas, but simply one or two of the delibe rate stens by which General Scott is advancing on Rich mond. The immense number of troops now at the com mand of General Scott has senabled him to take these steps, and at the same time to move forward other bodies to support those who have thus advanced.

The full dress parades of the regiments at Washington and on the right bank of the Potomac yesterday were superb. Think of 45,000 men, all in the highest state of

superb. Think of 45,000 men, all in the highest state of discipline and efficiency, narved by the noblest motives, animated by the presence of our beloved and venerated Commander, in Cherf, and in full view of the enemy. If that is not enough to infuse and view of the enemy. If that is not enough to infuse and view of the enemy. If that is not enough to infuse and view of the enemy. If that is not enough to infuse an electrical that is not enough to display the same and the machine infuse and the same and th Gen. McC. cland attended a ball given in his honor, and left Cairo on the 14th for 5t. Louis. At that city he head a long conference with Gen Lyon (who, by the way, was a captain in the United States Army when Gen. McCleiland held the same rank), fo regard to the campaign in Missouri. In regard to this conference, I have positive authority for saying it was held after Gen. McCleiland has investigated the facts connected with the recent deployable scence in that State and city, and that while upholding and approxing all that Gen. Lyon had done, he found great cause to censure and condemn the German soldiery of the State, between whom and the native population a litter animosity exists, and whose arrogance at one time and stupidity at another had, beyond all doubt, liven the cause of those bloody collisions. From St. Louis General McCleiland proceeded to Rock Island, the site selected by the government for the erection of the new avascal and armory buildings, made a p reonal inspection of the ground and its surrouncings, and examined the plans of the engineers and architects, which are as yet in an incipient stage. General McCleiland next went to Springfield, and arranged with Governor Pates for the immediate mobilization of all the disposable forces of illinois, part of which are the sent to Cairo and part held in reserve for service in Western Virginia. From Springfield he went to Chicago, and held a conference with the military leaders there, between whom and the Governor of Elimois there had not existed the best understanding. Having reconciled these survives the best well as the leaving Cincinnati, received there the final reports of his subordinate officers es to the available strength of the Other positions to the Western Virginia. He arrived at Marietts on the 21st, with he full staff, and we shall soo hear of firm in connection with some brilliant of the

Western Viginia. He arrived at Markets on the Alex, with her full star, and we shall soo hear of him in connection with some brilliant c up.

I mentioned is one of my former letters his conference sith cortain Western military officers at Cholerant on the 12th inst, at which the expedition into Western Virginia, by was offthe Kanawha river, had been agreed upon, and its details arranged. Arriving now at Marietti, General McCelland has the satisfaction to see the expedition well on foot, the first detachment of troops having by the time reached Charleston, girty miles up the Kanawha, and the stanner has gene back for the second.

As regards the strength of the rebest in Western Wighta, learn by way of Richmond, that General Western tended to the control of the strength of the reload by way of Richmond, that General Western tended to 20 000 cen. The satisfaction is passing through the product of 20 000 cen. The satisfaction is passing through the regeneral from subsmall producing has been for more than a month past a vast camp of in

struction. Some of the boot tacticians in the fouthern stray have been here the work of artilling and disciplining the troops has been incessually pursued, and as soon as a regiment attained the requisite proficiency it was marched off to Richagod or Mansasan As frees troops kept pouring in the number was kept up to 26,000 alleths time. General Wisa spent two days here, and held in all four separate raviews. He then left for Covington, where he will establish his headquarters. At Charlotterville he sent off two contriers to communicate with General Johnston and General Lee.

There is good reason to believe that a part of General Wise's forces have marched to Beverly, sixty miles northwest of Stausten, to reinforce the rebels there. Inseed, a despatch from Grafton, June 19, says that 6,400 robel troops reached Boverly on the 18th, and it was thought they would march to attack Philippt. That report, brought to Grafton by a messuager from Stauston and Beverly, stated that General Wise was in comment, and that his forces amounted to 12,000 men.

NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY. HE TOWN AGAIN ABANDONED BY THE RESELS --ARBEST OF A NOTED REBEL THE LOCATION OF TRETROOPS IN THE VICINITY, RTC.

I have just returned from Harper's Ferry, and the town presents a look of desolation, there being scarcely an inhabitant ristble. No troops are there. The last of the rebel scouts was seen on Thursday. Gn that day there was a skirmish between the rebel scouts and the canal, took deliberate aim, and I was told at the Ferry wo of the rebels were killed and one wounded.

Informed sources there say that a body of 1,500 or 2.000 rebel troops are stationed about three miles from he Ferry towards Winchester, but they are not visible either from Camp Bill Pinacle or Loudon county moun

no longer show themselves at Williamsport, but are known to be concealed about two miles back.

It was rumored that Gen. Johnston, at the head of four regiments, had entered the Neck and stationed his forces even miles from Williamsport. The report needs verifi-tion, though it is generally believed at Williamsport. Figh Brennan, a private in Company F, Twenty-four:h

ing to shoot Capt. Thos. Smith, the day officer, on last Saturday, in the camp or the Twenty-fourth regiment. He is undergoing court martial, and will probably be

abot.

John M. Stonebraker, a prominent rebel of Harper's shot.

John M. Stonebraker, a prominent rebel of Harper's Ferry, baving held a commission in the Virginia State Militia, and who tried to get his comminy to enter the rebel service, and falling, supplied General Johnston's troops at the Ferry with provisions, and having two brothers in the rebel army, came into Maryiand on Friday and was arrested, by order of General Negley, at his mother's house, near Sharpeburg, concealed under a sofa. He is now under a strict guard at General Negley's quarters. There is the strongest evidence against him. Lieut. McNeally, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania regiment, arrested him.

REPOBTS FROM GRAFTON. GRAPTON, June 24, 1861.

General McClelland is actively engaged in perfecting his arrangement so that his movements will be made ex-peditiously. When everything is prepared, prompt and decisive movements may be expected. The force under General McJielland's control is amply sufficient to insure guerilla system adopted by the enemy will, be met and

> IMPORTANT FROM CUMBERLAND. OUR BEDFORD CORRESPONDENCE.

Visit to Col. Wallace's Camp—Appearance of the Mon— Burning of Bridge Iversty-one—The Revolution March to Within Fifteen Miles of Oumberland and then Retreat— All Quiet at Oumberland—Ool. Wallace Contempistes Marching on Bonney—Stetch of Oumberland and Vici-

I made a second start for Cumberland on horseback, at nutes after I mailed my last letter. I reached the bivous of the Eleventh at a few minutes before seven yesterday noon, and saw Col. Wallace and several of his officers I must say, en passant, that, without exception, he has the finest looking regiment of men that I ever saw; they are evidently what is claimed for them-a regiment of picked men; they are completely uniformed and equipped, and under the most perfect drill and discipline. The fluence of the Colonel over them is almost unbounded-

was correct, though the report that the men stationed there were killed is incorrect. The bridge was guarded there were killed is incorrect. The bridge was guarded by but twenty men, detailed from the Cumberland Home Guard, who had besides their guas a six poundfield piece, charged with railroad spikes, which they discharged three times at the robels, who were 2 500 strong, doing some damage, though it is not known how many were killed, if any, but a number were certainly wounded. They (the Guard) then retreated toward Cumberland in a hand car, After burning the bridge and tearing up the track, the rebels marched down the road towards Cumberland, six miles, to Black Oak Bottom, fifteen miles from Cumberland, where they stayed for the night, when, as was afterwards ascertained, they fell back on Romney, from which place they had come. The rebels in Romney now number about 4,000, and are being further reinforced from Winchester, by those who retired from Harper's Ferry. Comberland is now quiet. There are no fears of an immedia te attack from Romney, though Col. Wallace will probably make an attack on them soon. The volunteers from this place marched over to Cumberland yesterday.

will probably make an attack on them soon. The volunteers from this place marched over to Cumberland yesterday.

One regiment is now en route from Barrisburg, via Badford, to reinforce Col. Wallace, also some artillary. Another regiment will be on probably by the day after tomorrow for the same destination. There will be warm work before many days in Hampshire county, of which Romney is the county seat. It went very strong for secession. It lies just over the Potomac from Cumberland. Anticipating an attack yesterday morning, Col. Wallace's command had withfrawn four miles from Cumberland, on the Bedford read, and, leaving his baggege train and prisoners (those captured by him at Romney ten days ago) in charge of a guard, he returned to Cumberland to give battle if need be; but no attack was made, and he has returned to his old camp on the Potomac, at the south side of Cumberland. It was thought that Gen Patterson was on his way to Cumberland, but he is yet in the vicinity of Hagerstown.

Colonel Wallace is completely isolated; there is no communication for him from either the east or west. The bridges are destroyed and ingress and egress cut off. The telegraph lines are also out. All government despatches must come through Bedford by telegraph, and be lowarded from here by messenger, who are leaving every few hours.

A despatch was sent from Grafton to Cincinnati, stating

be forwarded from here by messengers, who are leaving every few hours.

A despatch was sent from Gratton to Cincinnati, stating that thirty-eight of the Union troops were killed at bridge tho. 21; that is not so; there were only twenty mon there, and they eccaped.

The only source of communication for Cotonel Wallace and his regiment is through Bedford. Pa., which is about thirty miles to the torth, through a rich valley, the accompanying diagram will furnish the readers of the Herald some idea of the locality of the country that the Indiana regiment is now defending:—



Cumberland is the shire town of Alleghary county, Maryland, and contains about 7,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the north bank of the Potomac river, at the mouth of Willis creek, and on the Baltimore and Online Railroad, one hundred and eighty mines west of Bultimore. Its principal buildings are the court house and hall, two banks, ten churches, three flouring mills, and three printing offices. Three weekly papers are published in the place. Coal is extensive; natural in the locality; in fact, it is noved for being one of the richest coal regions in the country—about 100,000 toos are experied annually from Comberland. The Chestpeake and Cill Canal also passes through the borough.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

The British War Steamer Jason at the Month of the Mississippi Other Steamers to be Distributed Along the Coast The Blockade to be Broken if Insufficiently Malatelacd Complications Thickening,

die., die., de.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, June 20, 1667.
Important Movements of British Naval Vessle, 4: The business of transferring vessels from the American to the British flag is proceeding with anacrity and despatch. Quite a number have availed themselves of the facilities afforded by the simple provisions of the Balksh law for this purpose

Her Majesty's ship Jason, one of the finest steam felgates in the British navy, arrived here yesterday on her way to the mouth of the Mississippi river, for the pur-pose, as I understand, of accertainties with what effective ness the blockade is carried on in that quarter. She is, as I am further informed, to be followed by a number of other first clars frigates, with smaller vessels, which will be distributed all along the blockaded cosst, with in-structions to break the blockade wherever it shall be

structions to break the blockade wherever it shall be found unsupported by a sufficient naval force to make it entirely effective. You can judge, perhaps, better then the writer of this to what complications such instructions are likely to lead.

The Blanville leaves to day, with Messre Weller and Mathow, late of the diplomatic corps in Mexico. Effectakes a number of other passengers, some of whom are rightened away by the yellow fever, which is very fatal. But few Americans are left here. Colonel John Winshrop and lady, late of New Orleans, are the gueste of H. B. M. Consul General. Junderstand the Colonel has become a resident of this leland.

The weather is hot and close, with daily showers. The extreme dulness of the city is to be enlivened this week by a ball at the Captain General's summer retreat.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE

Kry Wast, June 16, 1861. The United States Flag Ship Mississippi Visits the Buckeded Ports at the Mouths of the Gulf and Mississips Reser-Commodore Mervine's (Flag Officer) Proclamation—Found it Was Received at Key West—The Conditions Relaced— Joy of the Inhabitants-Justim House Regulations-Re ock Below Par-Major French's Treatment of a Retel Mayor and Altermen. No More Retel Flags at Key West.—The United States District Court in Operation. New York Vessels in Harbor-Science of the Schooner Forest King and Bark H. I. Spearing, de:, Everything here is quiet. The United States flag ship

dopi sails to-morrow. Fing Officer Mervine will touch at Fort Pickens, and thence visit all the ports blocksded by his squadron. A few days since much anxiety was created by the publication by Commodore Mervine of the following proclamation:-

Mervine of the following proclamation:

To all whom it may concorn—I, William Mervine, Flag Officer, commanding the United States naval forces composing the Guif Equadron, give actico that, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, and in pursuance of the proclamations of his Ernellenoy, the Precident of the United States, promulgated under date of April 19 and April 27, respectively, an effective blockade of the port of Key West, Flerida, has been established, and will be rigidly enforced and maintained against any and all vessels (public armed vessels of foreign Powers alone excepted) which shall attempt to enter or depart from said part of Key West, Flerida.

Given at Key West, June 8, 1861.

WILLIAM MERVINE,
Flag Officer Mississippl, Guif Blockading Squadron.
The order of blockade took the town by surprise, and The order of blockade took the town by surprise, and ourselves and families? We grow nothing, our island is almost a barren, rost-bound desert; and if vessels now

chants are ordered off, and the opportunity of leaving the island taken from us we must starre. But brighter procpects beamed upon us the day following the promains tion of this uncalled for and extraordinary order, when there appeared upon the street corners this medified appendage to the above:pendage to the abore:—
The declaration of blockade of the port, made by me the 5th inst., is so far relaxed in its terms as to allow segitimate trading between this port and the ports of the loyal States. Trading between Key West and the schand of Cuba, and any of the West lodia Islands, so long as it is confined to lawful objects of commerce, may be carried on under such restrictions as may be imposed by the naval commander stationed off this part.

on their way from New York with supplies for our mer-

This, to the inhabitants, who had starvation staring them in the face the day before, was rood news, and the Union men, who felt that they were in prisen and must fare as badly as the rebels themselves, breathed more

A few days after the above publications, the Collector of the port, Charles Howe, Esq , issued the following

notice:

By order of Commodore William Mervine, commanding the Guit Blockading Squadron, the masters and consers of all vessels and boats are required to renew their registers or emoluments and licences on and after this date, as they arrive is port and take the cath of ownership, according to law.

And before any vessel or boat will be permitted to leave the harbor of Key West, they must obtain a clearance and permit from the Castern House, setting forth the object of their veyage, excepting pilot notic, on their regular daily cruising grounds, which clearance and permit to be approved by the officer in command of the port. And if any such vessel or boat is found without such clearance, &c., they will be dealt with as violating the blockade. By order as above.

Chila Howe, Collector.

The Mississippi yesterday left port, bound to Pickens, but in clearing the harbor she grounded on Friengle Shoal, and was got off with some difficulty, and returned

to the naval archorage this morning.

We notice by the Northern papers that Colonel Anderson is still further to be gromated by appointment to a brigade. This is all well enough, and gratifying to the friends and admirers of the gallant Major; but we wish, however, that our government would, while it is lecaing towards this island as the great point from which its navy and army may obtain supplies of all kinds, and as a rendezrous, that they would call to mind the officers who preserved it for them. We think our government, has overlooked the merits of Capt. J. M. Brance. True, he was not shut up and assaulted as was Major Anderson, but his lovely and gallantry were displayed at the carriest moment, by removing his small command from the garrison on the northeastern side of the island, and taking command of Fort Taylor, on the 18th day of Nevember—thus at once intimidating the revels, and showing them that he was prepared to defend the flag of the Union. brigade. This is all well enough, and gratifying to the

ing them that he was propered to defend the flag of the Union.

Since the arrival of Major French, who supersuded Captain Brannan in the command of Fort Raylor, the robel stock has fallen much below tar. Finding the Hayer and a majority of the Board of Alderman to be rebally, he very quietly suspended them by ordering an election for a new Major and Board of Alderman, giving, however, the right to vote at the election to every officen who had that right under the charter. The result was that Judge Martin, of the United States District Convention in January, was elected Major transimously, and a full Board of Union Alderman returned. The firm and judicious action of Major French is showing good results daily. The chizans, while they look upon him as asure defender of Union non, regard him as along the gard of Union such produces the same officers in our army who desarve promotion for the emitted and patriotic stand that they have taken during the troublous and exciting those of the past six menths, those officers are Major Win. If French and Captain John M. Brannan.

Whin Major French arrived at Key West secession fags

those officers are Major Wh. If French and Captain John M. Brannan.

When Major French arrived at Key West secessing flags were flying from every elevant d point on the island, excepting the flag staffs at Fort Rajor and the transacte; but to day, and for a month past note solitary one is to be seen. A number of our citizens who sympathized with the rebes, and who were willing at one time to give them sid and comfort if it lay in their power, are now strong for the Union, and several have taken the oath of slingishane to the Union, and several have taken the oath of slingishane to the Union and several have taken the oath of slingishane to the Union deep the Union pressure imposed by Major French have removed from the Key. They were not or hered off, not one of them, but went of their own free will and accord, considering it more prudent to be smoon their counterlass. These persons have joined the rebels on the main land, where they will remain harmless for a long period. By the firm and decided course adopted by Major French Eey West, never altogether secession, his here a moderated to the country and as my abiding as New York or Remon. The new government appointed have received their remainshme, and entered upon the dates District Court is fully organ red, and can be opened for trainers at twenty four hours notice. Wretking cases the first of the proper red, and can be opened for the interests or commerce be strictly guarded as heretofore. The United States revenue boats R. R. Chiller, Commander Elies n, arrived on the 11th from New York; and is still in our harbor.

The echooner J. N. Gehin, Phillips, salled for New York.

mill in our hasbor.

The schooner J. N. Génin, Phillipe, sailed for New York on the 11th. on the 11'0.

The steemer Thomas Swann, Seedeld, sailed on the 11th
for Fort Pickens. The steamer Chesapeake was sent to
Havans on the 12th by order of Major Franch, for the purpose of bringing over two lighters purchased by Censul Schofeld by order of the Secretary of War. for the use of the garrison at Fort Pickess. The Chesapeaker turned this morning without the lighters, the Capiain

CONTINUED OF EGHTH PAGE